

The Sun.

FOR 1888.

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UNITED DEMOCRACY.

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THE SUN,

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Address THE SUN, New York.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1888.

Mr. Mills's Illness.

The continued illness of the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee is unfortunately for other reasons than those personal to himself. It delays the progress of the tariff bill over which Mr. Mills has worked himself sick. As that bill comes first in the proper order of consideration, it blocks the way and postpones the settlement, upon any basis whatever, of the all-important question of surplus reduction.

We can readily understand why Mr. Mills should break down under the tremendous strain which his mental and physical energies have sustained during the past three months. Under the most favorable circumstances, the making of a tariff bill is one of the most arduous and wearing tasks that the human intellect can be called upon to undertake. In Mr. Mills's case there was neither the previous familiarity with the technical details of the work nor the phlegmatic temperament which might lighten the labor. He is said to be a gentleman of an excitable nature, impulsive, and prone to take things hard. From first to last, moreover, he has been worried by the consciousness that the step would be followed the dictates of practical political sense the further he was departing from the specific recommendations contained in Mr. CLEVELAND's message.

We sincerely wish Mr. Mills a speedy recovery in order that he may be able to take charge in person of the measure which bears his name during the discussion in the House. And yet it would be better for him to commit the fortunes of his tariff bill to some other Congressman than to engage in a second task, certainly not lighter than the first, and to which his physical strength may not be adequate.

A Grave Misconception.

Our esteemed contemporary, the *Boston Herald*, always aims to be fair and just in its estimates of public men, but it goes very wide of the mark in the subjoined observations respecting one of the most conspicuous leaders of the Democratic party:

"The weakness of Governor Hill of New York is that he fails to realize that there is not enough of him to make a President. Our President have not all been great in intellect, men, but where there has not been been conspicuous strength in what, for a more definite word, the world has come to recognize as expressed in the word character. In this Governor Hill fails to come up to the mark. He is a somewhat smart politician, but even here he does not rise above the second or third class. Such men are not Presidents."

This is all wrong. Such a statement as the *Herald* describes never could have attained that influence among the Democracy of New York which Mr. Hill has long exercised. His messages and speeches show him to be a man of extraordinary ability and wisdom. Intellectual power, clearness of perception, logical ability, moral courage, immovable fidelity to the fundamental principles of Democracy combine to render Mr. Hill one of the very foremost guides and teachers of the Democratic party.

Judging by his record as Governor of New York, no man of either party has been mentioned as a possible candidate for the Presidency, and, we may say, all that office more capably, wisely, firmly, or faithfully than DAVID BENNETT HILL.

The Outlook in France.

There are several reasons why a good deal of attention should be paid to the predictions of Berlin newspapers that France is on the brink of reaction or of revolution. It cannot be alleged in this instance that the wish is father to the thought, for special passages taken on the part of Emperor FREDERICK and the German Chancellor to testify good will to President CARNOT and the Opportunists who just now control the Paris Government. Of all French politicians M. JULES FERRY is the most acceptable to BISMARCK, who would be glad to see even FERRY's puppet, the head of the present Cabinet, remain in office. If the time be not yet ripe for the rehabilitation of the hero of Tonquin. To divert the French mind from national recollection in Alsace-Lorraine to distant and costly military adventures, and to still further tax the overstrained resources of the country by an explicit or implied guarantee of the French Republic, would be to court disaster. It is not without reason that the French statesman, when, therefore, the Berlin newspapers express forebodings that M. FERRY's predominance, or, in other words, the present state of things, is too good to last, we cannot question their sincerity or the reasonableness of their predictions.

On the face of things, indeed, it might appear that M. FERRY and his Berlin sympathizers had cause for confidence and even exultation. The chief of the Opportunist camp has completed the degradation of the man whom circumstances and the popular instinct had made his arch enemy. He has procured, first, the arrest of Gen. Boulanger, then his removal from the command of an army corps, in which he received a pay and allowances more than \$6,000 annually, and, finally, his summary transfer to the retired list, where he must subsist on \$1,000 a year. This may well seem a more comfortable and effective method of disposing of a political opponent than the duel to which M. FERRY was invited. Of course, one would not more think of comparing the late commander of the Thirteenth Army Corps with the victor of Hohenlinden than of likening M. FERRY to the first NAPOLEON. Nevertheless, it is obvious that BISMARCK had been dealt with much as Gen. MORHAU was treated by the first Emperor.

But M. FERRY is not contented with triumphing over a military antagonist; he seems bent on winning a still more difficult victory

in the financial field. Although a committee of the Chamber of Deputies has twice refused to sanction the lottery loan proposed by M. de Lesseps, although the hopeless situation of the canal enterprise has been exposed by the *Economiste Français*, and although the recent attempt to extort more money from the stockholders proved to a large extent a failure, the promoters of the project and their political coadjutor will not acknowledge themselves beaten. It must be remembered that the shares and bonds of the Panama Canal are so widely distributed that the holders constitute a formidable power in the election of deputies and the Chamber of Deputies. They are, moreover, zealously assisted, as far as political demonstrations are concerned, by everybody interested in the Suez Canal. M. de Lesseps, therefore, has at his disposal two mighty political engines, whose whole force was exerted during the late Presidential crisis on behalf of M. JULES FERRY up to the decisive day when the threatening attitude of the Paris municipality rendered his candidacy inexpedient. Then all the votes which the canal people could command in the congress were abruptly turned over to M. CARNOT. Now, M. de Lesseps has evidently signified that the laborer is worthy of his hire, while M. FERRY, on his own part, feels some of the gratitude due to a lively sense of favor to come. So that while outside of France the Panama Canal is looked upon as practically defunct, its lottery loan pops up again in the Chamber of Deputies, and we are told that of the committee appointed to examine it five members will report favorably, and only four in opposition. Why, then, when M. FERRY seems on the wave of success, should German newspapers avow a fear that their favorite French statesman, and the Government which he manipulates, may presently succumb to reaction or revolution? Because the days of the present Chamber of Deputies are numbered, and because, according to all recent signs, its successor will be a much less ardent and circumstanced assembly. What could be, indeed, more conclusive on this head than that afforded by last Sunday's elections, when the veteran revolutionist, FELIX PYAT, was elected in the Department of Bouches du Rhone, and Gen. BOUTANGER, although ineligible and although his candidacy was withdrawn by its proponents—received a great plurality in the Department of Aisne. Hardly anybody doubts that BOUTANGER, now made eligible by the act of his enemies, will be returned at the second election, which will presently take place, and he can only be prevented from taking his seat in the Chamber by a sudden recall on the part of the War Minister from retirement to service. This step would be tantamount to a confession that the Ferrysists do not face him in debate, and would give an immense impetus to his popularity, already strengthened by persecution.

Radicals and Boulangerists seem not unlikely to control the next Chamber of Deputies, even if the present state of things is not shaken by violent commotions.

Two Women.

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ENGLISH IN INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Should Indian Children on Reservations Be Taught to Speak Their Native Languages?

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Much interest has been manifested in the question whether Congress will interfere with the order of Commissioner Atkins requiring that in all schools on Indian reservations instruction shall be given in the English language only. The resolution introduced in the House on the subject was as follows:

Resolved, That it is the policy of the Government to require that in all schools on Indian reservations instruction shall be given in the English language only. The resolution was passed by a vote of 141 yeas to 10 nays.

The truth is that the original order on this subject states, as far back as Dec. 14, 1886: "In all schools conducted by missionary organizations it is required that all instruction be given in the English language." The next order was that of Feb. 2, 1887:

The rule applied to all schools on Indian reservations, whether they be government or missionary schools. It was to be the policy of the Government to require that in all schools on Indian reservations instruction shall be given in the English language only. The resolution was passed by a vote of 141 yeas to 10 nays.

On the 16th of July attention was again called to this resolution. At the same date a circular was sent to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, requiring that in all schools on Indian reservations instruction shall be given in the English language only. The resolution was passed by a vote of 141 yeas to 10 nays.

The subject was discussed at the meeting of the Friends of the Indians held last autumn at St. Louis, and it was there suggested that the Government should make a survey of the native languages in order to determine the extent of the Indian population. The resolution was passed by a vote of 141 yeas to 10 nays.

It is certainly true, as late as 1880 the position now occupied by the Indian Office on this subject. The resolution was passed by a vote of 141 yeas to 10 nays.

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CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE'S FUNERAL.

Simple but Impressive Services in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The remains of the late Chief Justice Waite were removed from the family residence on I street to the Capitol at 11:30 this morning. They were accompanied by his relatives, the Associate Justices and their families, the officiating clergymen, officers of the Supreme Court, representatives of different bodies of which the deceased jurist was a member, and many friends. There were no services at the house, and the arrangements were of the simplest and quietest character. The cortege reached the Capitol at noon, and the casket was at once borne into the Hall of the House of Representatives, and placed on a bier in front of the Clerk's desk. It was preceded by the Episcopal chorists, and by the band of the House of Representatives. The cortege was followed by the Supreme Court, wearing their black silk robes, acting as honorary pall bearers. The casket, which was borne by employees of the Supreme Court, was covered with black cloth, and was tastefully adorned with crossed palm branches and white ribbons, and with white lilies. The members and friends of the affiliated family, the wives and families of the Justices of the Supreme Court, and the colored families, followed close behind the casket.

The services of the House were held with special music by the Episcopal chorists, and by the band of the House of Representatives. The casket was followed by the Supreme Court, wearing their black silk robes, acting as honorary pall bearers. The casket, which was borne by employees of the Supreme Court, was covered with black cloth, and was tastefully adorned with crossed palm branches and white ribbons, and with white lilies. The members and friends of the affiliated family, the wives and families of the Justices of the Supreme Court, and the colored families, followed close behind the casket.

A few minutes before noon Mrs. Cleveland, accompanied by her family, arrived at the Supreme Court, and the funeral services were held. The casket was followed by the Supreme Court, wearing their black silk robes, acting as honorary pall bearers. The casket, which was borne by employees of the Supreme Court, was covered with black cloth, and was tastefully adorned with crossed palm branches and white ribbons, and with white lilies. The members and friends of the affiliated family, the wives and families of the Justices of the Supreme Court, and the colored families, followed close behind the casket.

After the casket had been placed upon the bier, the Episcopal chorists sang a hymn, and the band of the House of Representatives played a funeral march. The casket was followed by the Supreme Court, wearing their black silk robes, acting as honorary pall bearers. The casket, which was borne by employees of the Supreme Court, was covered with black cloth, and was tastefully adorned with crossed palm branches and white ribbons, and with white lilies. The members and friends of the affiliated family, the wives and families of the Justices of the Supreme Court, and the colored families, followed close behind the casket.

The funeral train, which left at 2 o'clock, was composed of the Supreme Court, the Associate Justices, and their families, the officiating clergymen, officers of the Supreme Court, representatives of different bodies of which the deceased jurist was a member, and many friends. There were no services at the house, and the arrangements were of the simplest and quietest character. The cortege reached the Capitol at noon, and the casket was at once borne into the Hall of the House of Representatives, and placed on a bier in front of the Clerk's desk. It was preceded by the Episcopal chorists, and by the band of the House of Representatives. The cortege was followed by the Supreme Court, wearing their black silk robes, acting as honorary pall bearers. The casket, which was borne by employees of the Supreme Court, was covered with black cloth, and was tastefully adorned with crossed palm branches and white ribbons, and with white lilies. The members and friends of the affiliated family, the wives and families of the Justices of the Supreme Court, and the colored families, followed close behind the casket.

A telegram from St. Louis announced that the train carrying the remains of the late Chief Justice Waite had arrived in St. Louis at 10 o'clock this morning. The casket was followed by the Supreme Court, wearing their black silk robes, acting as honorary pall bearers. The casket, which was borne by employees of the Supreme Court, was covered with black cloth, and was tastefully adorned with crossed palm branches and white ribbons, and with white lilies. The members and friends of the affiliated family, the wives and families of the Justices of the Supreme Court, and the colored families, followed close behind the casket.

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